tation was extended by the Government, nuder the act of Congress of July 1, 1888, to all maritime nations to send delegates to confer touching the revision and amendment of the rules and regulations governing resides at each and to adopt a uniform system of marine signals. The response to this invitation has been very general and very cordial. Delegates from twenty-six nations are present in the conference, and they have extered upon their meriul work with great zeal, and with an evident appreciation of its importance. So far as the agreement to be reached may require legislation to give it effect, the co-operation of Congress is confidently relied upon.

It is an interesting if not indeed an unprecedented fact that the two International Conferences have brought together here the accredited representatives of thirty-three nations.

The message then calls attention to the fact that all nations of the Western Hemisphere send Ministers of the highest grade to Washington, and as we send Ministers of lower grade in return, we should chauge this and send Ministers of equal rank to them and also to Hawaii and Hayft. If recommends that Hawaii be invited to the International Conference.

Touching on the Crimese Question.

rotection which their magnitude and intersest domand. The failure of the treaty negotiated under the Administration of my predecessor for the further and more complete restriction of Chinese labor immigration, and, with it, the legislation of the last ression of Congress dependent thereon, leave some questions open which Congress should now approach in that wise and just spirit which should characterize the relations of two great and friendly powers. While our supreme interests demand the exclusion of a laboring element which experience has shown to be incompatible with our social life, all steps to compass this imperative need should be accompanied with a recognition of the claim of those strangers now lawfully among us to humane and just treatment.

The accession of the young Emperor of China marks, we may hope, an era of progress and prosperity for the great country over which he is called to rule.

The President then says the present state of affairs in respect to the Samoan Islands is encouraging and reviews the work of the Berlin Conference. He oncludes by saying: I trust that the efforts which have been made to effect an adjustment of this question will be productive of the permanent establishment of law and order in Samoa upon the basis of the maintenance of the rights and interests of the natives as well as of the treaty powers.

OUR RELATIONS TO CANADA.

The questions which have arisen during the past few years between Great Britain and the TOUCHING ON THE CRINESE QUESTION.

of the treaty powers.

OUR RELATIONS TO CANADA.

The questions which have arisen during the past few years between Great Britain and the United States are in abeyance or in course of amicable adjustment. On the part of the Government of the Dominion of Canada an effort has been apparent during the season just ended to administer the laws and regulations applicable to the fisheries with as little occasion for friction as was possible, and the temperate representations of this Government in respect of cases of undue hardship or of harsh interpretations have been in most cases met with measures of transitory relief. It is trusted that the attainment of our just rights under existing treaties and in virtue of the concurrent legislation of the two contiguous countries will not be long deferred and that all existing causes of difference may be equitably adjusted.

I recommend that provision be made by an international agreement for visibly marking the water boundary between the United States and Canada. In the narrow channels that join the Great Lakes. The conventional line therein traced by the Northwestern Boundary Burvey years ago is not in all cases readily ascertainable for the settlement of jurisdictional questions.

As TO EXTRADITION.

As TO EXTRADITION.

A just and acceptable enlargement of the list of offenses for which extradition may be claimed and granted is most desirable between this country and Grest Britain. The territory of neither should become a secure harbor for the evil-deers of the other through any avoidable shortcoming in this regard. A new treaty on this subject between the two powers has been recently negotiated and will soon be laid before the Senate. The importance of the commerce of Cuba and Porto Rico with the United States, their nearest and principal market, instifies the expectation that the existing relations may be beneficially expanded. The importance of our vessels on merely technical grounds of complaint in West india ports should be removed. The progress towards an adjustment of pending claims between the United States and Spain is not as rapid as could be desired.

Questions affecting American interests in conpection with railways constructed and operated
by our citizens in Peru have claimed the attention of this Government. It is urged that other
governments, in pressing Peru to the payment
of their claims, have disregarded the property
rights of American citizens. The matter will be
carefully investigated, with a view to securing a
proper and equitable adjustment. A similar
issue is now pending with Portugal. The
Delagos Bay Railway in Africa was constructed
under a concession by Portugal to an American
citizen. When nearly completed the road was
seized by the agents of the Portuguese Government. Formal protest has been made through
our Minister at Lisbon against this act and no
proper effort will be spared to secure proper
relief. OUR RELATIONS TO PERU AND PORTUGAL.

FAVORS THE NICABAGUA CANAL-In pursuance of the charter granted by Congress, and under the terms of its contract with the Government of Nicaragus, the Interoceanic Canal Company has begun the construction of the important waterway between the two oceans which its organization contemplates. Grave complications for a time seemed imminent, in view of a supposed conflict of jurisdiction between Nicarasma and Costa Rica in regald to the accessory privileges to be conceded by the latter Republic towards the construction of works on the San Juan River, of which the right bank is Costa Rican territory. I am happy to learn that a friendly arrangement has been effected between the two nations. This Government has held itself ready to promote in every proper way the adjustment of all questions that might present obstacles to the completion of a work of such transcendent importance to the commercial interests of the world.

TO ABOLISH THE SLAVE TRADE. To abolish the slave thade.

The message next alindes to the additional sestimony given by the French Exposition to the traditional good feeling between the United States and the French Republic, and calls attention to the acceptance by our Government of the invitation sent by the Government of Belgium to the International Congress at Synssels now in session to devise measures to abolish the African slave trade, and says: 'Our interest in the extinction of this crime against humanity in regions where it yet survives has been increased by the results of emancipation within our own borders."

GERMANY, HAYTI, JAPAN AND TURKEY.

The President expresses satisfaction with our cordial relations with Germany, congratulates Hayti on ending its internal disturbances; hopes a satisfactory conclusion will seen be reached by a commission on long-standing claims against Venezuela; alludes to the advancement of Japan; recommends that necessary machinery be provided to establish our judicial rights and processes in Corea on a firm basis; speaks of the continued friendliness of the Persian Government, and refers to the discussion in progress as to our jurisdictional treaty rights in Turkey. GERMANY, HAYTI, JAPAN AND TURKEY.

Ouestions continue to arise in our relations with saveral countries in respect to the rights of naturalized citizens. Especially is this the case with France, Italy, Russia and Turkey, and to a less extent with Switzerland. From time to time carnest efforts have been made to regulate this subject by conventions with those countries. An improper use of naturalization should not be permitted, but it is most important that those who have been duly naturalized should everywhere be accorded recognition of the rights pertaining to the citizenship of the country of their adoption. The appropriateness of special conventions for that purpose is recognized in treaties which this Government has concluded with a number of European States, and it is advisable that the difficulties which now arise in our relations with other countries on the same subject should be similarly adjusted. AS TO NATURALISATION.

OUR NEW SISTER REPUBLIC.

The recent revolution in Brazil in favor of the establishment of a republican form of government is an event of great interest to the United States. Our Minister at Rio de Janeiro was at once instructed to maintain friendly diplomatic relations with the Provisional Government, and the Brazilian representatives at this capital were instructed by the Provisional Government to continue their functions. Our friendly intercouse with Brazil has, therefore, suffered no interruption. OUR NEW SISTER REPUBLIC.

terconse with Brazil has, therefore, suffered no interruption.

Our Minister has been further instructed to extend on the part of this Government a formal and cordal recognition of the new Republic so soon as the majority of the people of Brazil shall have signified their assent to its establishment and maintenance.

AN ERA OF PROSPERITY.

Within our own borders a general condition of prosperity prevails. The harvests of the last Bummer were exceptionally abundant, and the trade conditions now prevailing seem to promise a successful season to the merchant and the manufacturer, and general employment to our working people.

THE TREASURY REPORT. The report of the Secretary of the Treasury for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889, has been prepared and will be presented to Congress. It presents with clearness the fiscal operations

LOANING FUBLIC FUNDS TO BANKS.

The loaning of public funds to the banks without interest, thou the security of Government bonds, I regard as an unauthorized and dangerous expedient. It results in a temporary and unatural increase of the banking capital of favored localities, and compels a cautious and gradual recall of the deposits to avoid injury to the commercial interests. It is not to be expected that the banks having these deposits will sell their bonds to the Treasury so long as the present highly beneficial arrangement is continued. They now practically get interest both upon the bonds and their proceeds. No further use should be made of this method of getting the surplus into circulation, and the deposits now outstanding should be gradually withdrawn and applied to the purchase of bonds. It is fortunate that such a use can be made of the existing surplus, and for some time to come of any casual surplus that may exist after Congress has taken the necessary steps fores reduction of the revenue. Such legislation should be promptly, but very considerately, enacted.

CALLS FOR TARIFF REFORM. LOANING PUBLIC FUNDS TO BANKS.

Such legislation should be promptly, but very considerately, enacted.

CALLS FOR TARIFF REFORM.

I recommend a revision of our tariff law, both in its administrative features and in the schedules. The need of the former is generally conceded, and an agreement upon the evils and inconveniences to be remedied and the best methods for their correction will probably not be difficult. Uniformity of valuation at all our ports is essential, and effective measures should be taken to secure it. It is equally desirable that questions affecting rates and classifications should be promptly decided.

The preparation of a new schedule of customs duties is a matter of great delicacy because of its direct effect upon the business of the country, and of great difficulty by reason of the wide divergence of opinion as to the objects that may properly be promoted by such legislation. Some disturbance of business may perhaps result from the consideration of this subject by Congress, but this temporary ill effect will be reduced to the minimum by prompt action and by the assurance which the country already enjoys that any necessary changes will be so made as not to impair the just and reasonable protection of our home industries. The inequalities of the law should be adjusted, but the protective principle should be maintained and fairly applied to the products of our farms as well as of our shops. These duties necessarily have relation to other things besides the public revenues. We cannot limit their effects by fixing our eyes on the public treasury alone. They have a direct relation to home products of our farms as well as of our shops. These duties necessarily have relation to other things besides the public revenues. We cannot limit their effects by fixing our eyes on the public treasury alone. They have a direct relation to home products of our farms as well as of our shops.

The necessary reduction in our public revenues can, I am sure, be made without making the smaller burden more onerous than the larger by reason of the dis

MONEY IN CIRCULATION.

A table presented by the Secretary of the Treasury, showing the amount of money of all kinds in circulation each year from 1878 to the present time, is of interest. It appears that the amount of National bank notes in circulation has decreased during that period \$114,109, 729, of which \$37,799,299 is chargeable to the last year. The withdrawabof bank circulation will necessarily continue under existing conditions. It is probable that the adoption of the suggestions made by the Comptroller of the Currency—viz., that the minimum deposit of bonds for the establishment of banks be reduced, and that an issue of notes to the par value of the bonds be sallowed—would help to maintain the bank circulation. But, while this withdrawal of bank notes has been going on, there has been a large increase in the amount of gold and silver confincted.

The total amount of money of all kinds in circulation and in the issues of gold and silver certificates.

The total amount of money of all kinds in circulation on March 1, 1878, was \$805, 793., 807, while on Oct, 1, 1889, the total was \$1,405,018,000. There was an increase of \$203,417,552 in gold coin, of \$57,554,100 in standard silver dollars, of \$72,331,249 in gold certificates, of \$276,619,715 in silver certificates, and of \$14,073,787 in United States notes, making a total of \$713,876,403. There was during the same period a decrease of \$114,109,729 in bank circulation, and of \$612,481 in subsidiary ailver. The net increase was \$599,224,193. The circulation per capita has increased about \$5 during the time covered by the table referred to.

The total coinage of silver dollars, was on

THE COINAGE OF SILVER.

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THE COINAGE OF SILVER.

The total coinage of silver dollars was, on Nov. 1, 1889, \$343, \$38,001, of which \$283,538,521 were in the Treasury vaults and \$60,508,480 were in circulation. Of the amount in the vaults, \$277,310,044 were represented by outstanding silver certificates, leaving \$6,210,377 not in circulation and not represented by certificates.

The law requiring the purchase by the Treasury of two million dollars worth of silver bullion each month, to be comed into silver dollars of \$4125 grains, has been observed by the Department; but neither the present Secretary nor any of his predecessors has desmed it safe to exercise the discretion given by law to increase the mouthly purchases to four million dollars. When the law was enacted (Feb. 28, 1878) the price of silver in the market was \$1,20,4-10 per ounce, making the bullion value of the dollar to 70.6 cents. Within the last few months the market price has fallen as low as \$0.12 cents per ounce, reducing the bullion value of the dollar to 70.6 cents. Within the last few months the market price has somewhat advanced, and on the 1st day of November last the bullion value of the silver dollar was 72 cents.

The evil anticipations which have accompanied the coinage and use of the silver dollar has not been realized. As a coin it has not had general use, and the public treasury has been compelled to store it. But this is manifestly owing to the fact that its paper representative is more convenient. The general acceptance and use of the silver dollars has been compoled to store it. But this is manifestly owing to the fact that its paper representative is more convenient. The general acceptance and use of the silver dollars will be acceptance and use of the silver dollars will be continuance of which we cannot be certain.

I think it is clear that if we should make the coinage of silver at the present rate of coinage, such a result would be discreditable to our finaccial management and

The report of the Secretary of the Navy shows a reorganization of the Bureaus of the Department that will, I do not doubt, promote the efficiency of each.

In general, satisfactory progress has been

THE CHINESE QUESTION AGAIN,

THE CHINESE QUESTION AGAIN,

The enforcement of the Chinese exclusion act has been found to be very difficult on the northwestern frontier. Chinamen, landing at Victoria, find it easy to pass our border, owing to the impossibility, with the force at the command of the customs officers, of guarding so long an inland line. The Secretary of the Tressury has authorized the employment of additional officers who will be assigned to this duty and every effort will be made to enforce the law, The Dominion exacts a head tax of \$50 for each Chinaman landed, and when these persons, in fraul of our law, cross into our territory and are apprehended our officers do not know what to do with them, as the Dominion authorities will not suffer them to be sent back without a second payment of the tax. An effort will be made to reach an understanding that will remove this difficulty.

The proclamation required by section 3 of the act of March 2, 1889, relating to the killing of seals and other fur-bearing animals, was issued by me on the 21st day of March, and a revenue vessel was despatched to enforce the laws and protect the interests of the United States. The establishment of a refuge station at Point Barrow, as directed by Congress, was successfully accomplished.

The need of coast defenses.

protect the interests of the United States. The establishment of a refuge station at Point Barrow, as shirected by Congress, was successfully accomplished.

THE NEED OF COAST DEFENSES.

Judged by modern standards, we are practically without coast defenses. Many of the structures we have would enhance rather than diminish the perils of their garrisons if subjected to the fire of improved guns, and very few are so located as to give full effect to the greater range of such guns as we are now making for coast-defense uses. This general subject has had consideration in Congress for several years, and the appropriation for the construction of large rifled guns, made one year ago, was, I am sure, the expression of a purpose to provide suitable works in which these guns might be mounted. An appropriation now made for that purpose would not advance the completion of the works beyond our ability to supply them with fairly effective guns.

The security of our coast cities against foreign attack should not rest altogether in the friendly disposition of other nations. There should be a second line wholly in our own keeping. I very urgently recommend an appropriation at this session for the construction of such works in our most exposed harbors.

I approve the suggestion of the Secretary of War that provision be made for encamping companies of the National Guard in our coast works for a specified time each year, and for their training in the use of heavy guns. His suggestion that an increase of the artillery force of the army is desirable is also in this connection commended to the consideration of Congress.

The improvement of our important rivers and harbors should be promoted by the necessary appropriations. Care should be taken that the Government is not committed to the prosecution of works not of public and general advantage, and that the relative usefulness of works of that class is not overlooked. So far as this work can ever be said to be completion. A work once considerably begun should not be subjected to the ris

come for final adjudication to the Supreme Court becomes every year more apparent and nigent. The plan of providing some intermediate courts, having final appellate jurisdiction of certain classes of questions and cases, has, I think, received a more general approval from the Bench and Bar of the country than any other. Without attempting to discuss details, I recommend that provision be made for the establishment of such courts.

The salaries of the judges of the district courts in many of the districts are, in my judgment, madequate. I recommend that all such salaries now below \$5,000 per annum be increased to that amount. It is quite true that the amount of labor performed by these judges is very unequal, but as they cannot properly engage in other pursuits to supplement their incomes, the salary should be such in all cases as to provide an independent and comfortable support.

THE QUESTION OF TRUSTS.

THE QUESTION OF TRUSTS. THE QUESTION OF TRUSTS.

Earnest attention should be given by Congress to a consideration of the question how far the restraint of those combinations of capital commonly called. Trusts is matter of Federal jurisdiction. When organized, as they often are, to crush out all healthy competition and to monopolize the production or sale of an article of commerce and general necessity, they are dangerous conspiracies against the public good and should be made the subject of prohibitory and even penal legislation.

COPYRIGHT AND BANKRUPT LAWS.

The subject of an international converget has

COPYRIGHT AND BANKRUFT LAWS.

The subject of an international copyright has been frequently commended to the attention of Congress by my predecessors. The enactment of such a law would be eminently wise and just. Our naturalization laws should be so revised as to make the inquiry into the moral character and good disposition towards our Government of the persons applying for citizenship more thorough. This can only be done by taking fuller control of the examination, by fixing the times for hearing such applications, and by requiring the presence of some one who shall represent the Government in the inquiry. Those who are the avowed enemies of social order, or who come to our shores to swell the injurious influence and to extend the evil practices of any association that defles our laws, should not only be denied citizenship but a domicile. The enactment of a National bankrupt law of a character to be a permanent part of our general legislation is desirable. It should be simple in its methods and inexpensive in its administration.

The Postmaster-General Section 1.

The POSTMASTER-GENERAL'S REPORT.

The report of the Postmaster-General not only exhibits the operations of the Department for the last fiscal year, but contains many valuable suggestions for the improvement and extension of the service, which are commended to your attention. No other branch of the Government has so close a contact with the daily life of the people. Almost every one uses the service it offers, and overy hour gained in the transmission of the great commercial mails has an actual and possible value that only those engaged in trade can understand.

The saving of one day in the transmission of the mails between Now York and San Francisco, which has recently been accomplished, is an incident worthy of mention.

The plan suggested of a supervision of the post-offices in separate districts that shall involve instruction and suggestion and a rating of the efficiency of the postmasters would. I have no doubt, greatly improve the service.

A pressing necessity suists for the erection of a building for the joint use of the Department and of the city post-office. The Department was partially relieved by renting outside quarters for a part of its force, but it is again overcrowded. The building need by the city office never was fit for the purpose, and is now inadequate and unwholesome.

The unsatisfactory condition of the law relating to the transmission through the mails of lottery advertisements and remittances is clearly stated by the Postmaster-General, and his suggestion as to amendments should have your favorable consideration.

The report of the Secretar Department. THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL'S REPORT.

REPORT OF THE NAVAL DEPARTMENT.

made in the construction of the new ships of war authorized by Congress. The first vessel of the new navy, the Dolphin, was subjected to very severe trial tests and to very much salverse criticism. But it is gratifying to be able to state that a cruise around the world, from which she has recently returned, has demonstrated that she is a first-class vessel of her rate. The report of the Secretary shows that while the effective force of the navy is rapidly increasing, by reason of the improved build and armament of the new ships, the number of our ships fit for sea duty grows very slowly. We had, on the 4th of March last, thirty-seven serviceable ships, and though four have since been added to the list the total has not been increased, because in the mean time four have been lost or condemned. Thirty-six additional vessels have been authorized and appropriated for, but it is probable that when they are completed our list will only be increased to forty-two, a gain of five. The old wooden ships are disappearing almost as fast as the new vessels are added. There facts carry their own argument. One of the new ships may, in fighting strength, be equal to two of the old, but it cannot do the cruising duty of two. It is important, therefore, that we should have a more rapid increase in the number of rerviceable ships. I concur in the recommendation of the Secretary that the construction of eight armored ships, three gunboats and five torpedo boats be authorized.

An appalling calamity befell three of our naval vessels on duty at the Samoan Islands, in the harbor of Apia, in March last, involving the loss of four officers and forty-seven seamon, of two desired ships, three gunboats and five torpedo boats be authorized.

An appalling examity befell three of our naval vessels on duty at the Samoan Islands, in the harbor of Apia, in March last, involving the loss of four officers and forty-seven seamon, of two distabling of a third, the Nipsic. Three vessels of the German Navy, also in the harbor, shared with our ships th

OUR DUTIES TO THE INDIANS.

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OUR DUTIES TO THE INDIANS.

The report of the Secretary of the Interior exhibits the transactions of the Government with the Indian tribes. Substantial progress has been made in the education of the children of school age and in the allotment of lands to adult Indians. It is to be regretted that the policy of breaking up the tribal relation and of dealing with the Indian as an individual did not appear earlier in our legislation. Large reservations, held in common, and the maintenance of the authority of the chiefs and head men have deprived the individual of every incentive to the exercise of thrift, and the annuity has contributed an affirmative impulse towards a state of confirmed pauperism.

Our treaty stipulations should be observed with fidelity, and our legislation should be highly considerate of the best interests of an ignorant and helpless people. The reservations are now generally surrounded by white settlements. We can no longer push the Indian back into the wilderness, and it remains only, by every smitable agency, to push him upward into the estate of a self-supporting and responsible citizen. For the adult, the first step is to locate him in a school.

School attendance should be promoted by every moral agency, and those failing should be compelled. The National schools for Indians have been very successful and should be multiplied and, as far as possible, should be so organized and conducted as to facilitate the transfer of the schools to the States or Territories in which they are located, when the Indians in a neighborhood have accepted citizenship and have become otherwise fitted for such a transfer. This condition of things will be attained slowly, but it will be hastened by keeping it in mind. And in the mean time that coperation between the Government and the mission schools, which has wrought much good, should be covidally and impartially maintained.

The message discusses the Indian question at great length; states that it is not deemed neces-

operation between the Government and the mission schools, which has wrought much good, should be cordially and impartially maintained.

The message discusses the Indian question at great length; states that it is not deemed necessary to submit agreement reached with Sioux in Dakota for relinquishment of their lands, to Congress for ratification; deplores death of ex-Gov. Hartranft, of first Cherokee Commission; and says:

A second conference between the Commission and the Cherokees was begun Nov. 6, but no results have yet been obtained, nor is it believed that a conclusion can be immediately expected. The cattle syndicate now occupying the lands for grazing purposes is clearly one of the agencies responsible for the obstruction of our negotiations with the Cherokees. The large body of agricultural lands constituting what is known as the 'Cherokee Outlet' ought not to be, and indeed can not long be, held for grazing, and for the advantage of a few against the public interests and the best advantage of the Indians themselves. The United States has now under the treasties certain rights in these lands. These will not be used oppressively, but it cannot be allowed that those who by sufferance occupy these lands shall interpose to defeat the wise and benificent purposes of the Government. I cannot but believe that the advantageous character of the offer made by the United States to the Cherokee Nation, for a full release of these lands, as compared with other suggestions now made to them, will yet obtain for it a favorable consideration.

from the Seminole tribe of a certain portion of their lands. The delegates of the Seminole Nation, having first duly evidenced to me their power to act in that behalf, delivered a proper release and conveyance to the United States of all the lands mentioned in the Act, which was accepted by me and certified to be in compliance with the statute. with the statute.

By the terms of both the acts referred to all

by the terms of both the acts referred to be a part of the public domain, and open to settlement under the Homesteal law. But of the innds sumbraced in these purchases, being in the saggregate about five and a half million acres, three and a half million acres, acres, surprounded on all sides by lands in the occupancy of Indian tribes. Congress had provided no civil government for the people who were to be invited by my proclamation to estile upon these lands, except as the new court, which had been established at Muscogee, or the United States.

In this condition of things I was quite reluctions to copen the lands to settlement. But in the condition of things I was quite reluctions to copen the lands to settlement. But in a new form that several thousand persons, many of them which several thousand persons, many of them which are would involve them in mich loss and suffering would involve them in much lost the provided and and suffering would involve them in much lost the provided and the offices were open for the transaction of business when the appented the mich and the settlement under the provided and the decider the provided and the decider would be open in settlement under the provided and the condition of the law do not

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persistion between the Government and the mission schools, which has wrought has wrought has wrought has wrought has wrought made by David S. Terry upon the mission schools, which has wrought has wrought made by David S. Terry upon the profession between the Government and the mission schools, which has wrought has wrought made by David S. Terry upon the profession between the Government and the mission schools, which has wrought with the sask into the assainant by a Bentyl to the United States and the wrong the secondary in the personal state of the United States are the great of the United States are the secondary in the personal state of the United States are the secondary in the personal state of the United States are the secondary in the personal state of the United States are the secondary in the personal state of the United States are the secondary of the profession of the secondary in the personal state of the United State during the secondary in the personal state of the United State during the secondary in the personal state of the United State during the secondary of the profession is described by the secondary in the personal state of the United State during the secondary in the secondary in the secondary of the profession is so the secondary in the

ADVENT OF THE NEW STATES.

ADVENT OF THE NEW STATES.

The advent of four new States, South Dakota, North Dakota, Montana and Washington, into the Union under the Constitution, in the same month, and the admission of their duly chosen representatives to our National Congress at the same session, is an event as unexampled as it is interesting.

The certification of the votes cast and of the constitutions adopted in each of the States was filed with me, as required by the eighth section of the act of Feb. 22. 1889, by the Governors of said Territories respectively. Having, after a careful examination, found that the several constitutions and governments were Republican in form and not repugnant to the Constitution of the United States; that all this provisions of the act of Congress had been complied with, and that a majority of the votes cast in each of said proposed States was in favor of the adoption of the constitution submitted therein, I did so declare by a separate proclamation as to cach; as to North Dakota and South Dakota, on Saturday, Nov. 2: as to Montans, on Friday, Nov. 8, and as to Washington, on Monday, Nov. 11.

Each of these States has within it resources the development of which will employ the energies of and yield a comfortable subsistence to a great population. The smallest of these new States, washington, stands twelfth, and the largest, Montana, third, among the fortytwo in area. The people of these States are already well-trained, intelligent and patriotic American citizens, having common interests and sympathies with those of the older States, and a common nurpose to defend the integrity and uphoid the honor of the nation.

Brakeners should he Fredecate.

and a common rurpose to defend the integrity and uphoid the honor of the nation.

BRAKEMEN SHOULD BE PROTECTED.

The attention of the Interstate Commerce Commission has been called to the urgent need of Congressional lexislation for the better protection of the lives and limbs of those engaged in operating the great interstate freight lines of the country, and especially of the yardmen and brakemen. A petition, signed by nearly ten housand railway brakemen, was presented to the Commission, asking that steps might be taken to bring about the use of automatic brakes and couplers on freight cars.

At a meeting of State Railroad Commissioners and their accredited representatives, held in Washington in March last, unou the invitation of the Interstate Commerce Commission, a resolution was unanimously adopted urging the Commission 'to consider what can be done to prevent the loss of life and limb in counting and uncoupling freight cars and in handling the brakes of such cars. During the year ending June 30, 1888, over two thomsand railroad employees were killed in service and more than twenty thousand lujured. It is competent, I think, for Congress to require uniformity in the construction of cars used in interstate commerce, and the use of improved safety appliances upon such trains. A time will be meessary to make the needed changes, but an earnest and intelligent beginning should be made at once. It is a repreach to our civilization that any class of American workmen should, in the pursuit of a necessary and useful vuesation, be subjected to a peril of life and limb as great as that of a soldier in time of war.

The creation of an Excentive Beautiment to

The creation of an Executive Department, to be known as the Department of Agriculture, by "'UNCLE " JEERY BUSK'S NEEDS.

NATIONAL AID TO EDUCATION.

NATIONAL AID TO EDUCATION.

The interest of the general Government in the education of the people found an early expression not only in the thoughtful and sometimes warving attorances of our ablest statesmen, but in liberal appropriations from the common resources for the support of education in the new States. No one will deny that it is of the gravest National concern that those who hold the ultimate control of all public affairs should have the necessary intelligence wisely to direct and determine them. National aid to education has beretofore taken the form of land grants, and in that form the Constitutional power of Construction of the people is not seriously questioned. I do not think it can be successfully questioned when the form is changed to that of a direct grant of money from the public Treasury.

Such aid should be, as it always has been suggested by some exceptional conditions. The sudden emancipation of the slaves of the Sonth, the bestowal of the suffrage, which soon followed, and the impairment of the ability of the States where these new citizens were chiefly found to adequately provide educational facilities, presented not only exceptional but unexampled conditions. That the situation has been much ameliorated there is no doubt. The ability and interest of the States have happily increased.

But a great work remains to be done, and I think the general Government.

much ameliorated there is no doubt. The ability and interest of the States have happily increased.

But a great work remains to be done, and I think the general Government should lend its aid. As the suggestion of a national grant in aid of education grows chiefly ont of the condition and needs of the emancipated slave and his descendants, the relief should, as far as possible, while necessarily proceeding upon some general lines, be applied to the need that suggested it. It is essential, if much good is to be accomplished, that the sympathy and active interest of the people of the States should be enlisted, and that the methods adopted should be such as to stimulate and not to supplant local taxation for school purposes.

As one Congress cannot bind a succeeding one in such a case, and as the effort must in some degree, be experimental. I recommend that any appropriation made for this purpose be so limited in annual amount and as to the time over which it is to extend as will, on the one hand, give the local school authorities orportunity to make the best use of the first year's allowance, and on the other deliver them from the temptation to unduly posspone the assumption of the whole burden themselves.

The colored people side the second of the colored people side the second and the second of the whole burden themselves.

THE NEGRO QUESTION. The colored people did not intrude themselves

erate in establishing and maintaining such lines of steamships to their principal ports I de not doubt.

We should also make provision for a naval reserve, to consist of such merchant ships, of American construction and of a specified ton-nage and speed, as the owners will consent to place at the use of the Government, in case of need, as armed cruisers. England has adopted this policy, and as a result can now, upon necessity, at once place upon her naval list some of the fastest steamships in the world. A proper supervision of the construction of such vessels would make their conversion into effective ships-of-war very casy.

I am an advocate of economy in our National expenditures, but it is a misuse of terms to make this word describe a policy that withholds an expenditure for the purpose of extending our foreign commerce. The enlargement and improvement of our merchant marine, the development of a sufficient body of trained American seamen, the promotion of rapid and regular mail communication between the ports of other countries and our own, and the adaptation of large and swift American merchant steamships to naval uses, in time of war, are public purposes of the highest concern. The enlarged participation of our people in the carrying trade, the new and increased markets that will be opened for the products of our farms and factories, and the fuller and better employment of our mechanics, which will result from a liberal promotion of our foreign commerce, insure the widest possible diffusion of benefit to all the States and to all our people. Everything is most propitions for the present inauguration of a liberal and progressive policy upon this subject, and we chould enter upon it with promptness and decision.

The legislation which I have suggested, it sincerely believed, will promote the peace and

decision.

The legislation which I have suggested, it is sincerely believed, will promote the peace and honor of our country and the prosperity and security of the people, I invoke the diligent and secrity attention of Congress to the consideration of these and such other measures as may be presented, having the same great end in view.

Executive Mansion, Washington, Dec. 3, 1880.

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